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1. 5 July 1975 in Tripoli. Speech at opening of Second Arab Youth Festival
2. 11 July 1975 in Tripoli. Talk during the Second Arab Youth Festival
3. 23 July 1975 near Tripoli. Opening ceremony for the 4th Nasir Volunteers Camp
4. 26 July 1975 in Tripoli. Talk with reps to the Second Arab Youth Festival
5. 27 July 1975 in Tripoli. Message to Mobutu
6. 30 July 1975 in Kampala, Uganda. Remarks at the OAU Summit Conference
7. 10 August 1975 in Tripoli. Meeting with ASU leaders attending cultural course
8. 28 August 1975 in Tripoli. Interview in a Lebanese newspaper
9. 1 September 1975 in Tripoli. Speech at 6th Anniversary of the Revolution
10. 26 September 1975 in Tripoli. Speech to delegations from the countryside
11. 29 September 1975 in Tripoli. Statement to ARNA
12. 2 October 1975 in Tripoli. Interview with German television
13. 5 October 1975 in Tripoli. Congratulations to Sadat on Id al-Fitr
14. 7 October 1975 in Tripoli. 5th anniversary of the Italian evacuation
15. 20 October 1975 in Tripoli. Speech at opening of ASU seminar
16. 25 October 1975 in Tripoli. Speech in front of the RCC headquarters
17. 13 November 1975 in Tripoli. Cable to heads of states
18. 27 November 1975 in Tripoli. Interview with an Italian journalist
19. 3 December 1975. Message to Idi Amin
20. 12 December 1975 in Algiers. Remarks on Algerian radio and television
21. 14 December 1975. Congratulatory cable to Sadat on Id al-Adha

SUMMARIES OF QADHAFI'S SPEECHES

- ① 5 July 1975 in Tripoli. Speech at opening of Second Arab Youth Festival
Greeted the PFLP/GC which recently carried out its biggest Fedayeen operation in Jerusalem. Greeted the Cape Verde people on achieving their independence. Called for the pan-Arabism of the battle. Criticized the wrong strategy and foolish diplomacy of the Arabs after the October 1973 war. Criticized Israel for refusing to withdraw and for rejecting UN resolutions. Deplored the fact that the oil consuming countries are dictating conditions to the oil producing ones. Claimed that other Arab rulers prohibited their people from talking about Arab unity. Said that disputes among Arabs over Spanish Sahara (Saguia al-Hamra) only serve imperialists. Said that Yemen unity was a mirage and that the Libya-Egypt merger was replaced (due to Sadat) by an Egypt-US merger or perhaps an Egypt-Israel merger. Said that Iranian intervention in Dhofar, Oman, is unjustified. Referred to the southern Arabian peninsula as a robe dipped in oil - if it caught fire it would not go out until it is completely consumed. Called for a meeting of all Arab political groups.
- ② 11 July 1975 in Tripoli. Talk during the Second Arab Youth Festival
Supported all Palestinian groups and said that Libya treated them all equally.
- ③ 23 July 1975 near Tripoli. Opening ceremony for the 4th Nasir Volunteers Camp
Said that Libya should be a bastion of Nasirism. Accused Egypt of sabotaging plans for Libyan-Egyptian unity and for allowing US colonialism to return to the region. Said that Libya was always ready to seek unity with Egypt. Called for Sadat to prove that he wanted unity. Praised Nasir for seeking Arab unity. Called upon the young people to take the initiative in achieving unity. Stressed that the Palestinian people were expelled from their land and should return to it. Criticized other Arabs for calling for recognition of Israel, said that Israel must be encircled. Emphasized that the United States can not easily dominate the Arab world.
- ④ 26 July 1975 in Tripoli. Talk with reps to the Second Arab Youth Festival
Evaded the question when a Kuwaiti youth asked if it was possible to remove the president by a democratic process in Libya in the same way that it had been possible to remove Nixon in the United States; answered by asking if it could happen in Kuwait. Said that Libya must be ruled by force and in the absence of democratic institutions until it comes of age.
- ⑤ 27 July 1975 in Tripoli. Message to Mobutu
Denounced American plot to assassinate Mobutu and provoke chaos in Zaire. Stressed that Libya considers any aggression against Zaire as aggression against itself.
- ⑥ 30 July 1975 in Kampala, Uganda. Remarks at the OAU Summit Conference
Criticized Yasser Arafat for addressing himself to a general Middle Eastern problem rather than to a specific Palestinian problem. Told Ugandans that the Libyan government is always at their disposal. Called Idi Amin a brother and a good man. Stressed that the Palestine problem was the problem of the presence of Israeli rascists in occupied Palestine. Cited existence of diplomatic relations between Israel and South Africa. Called for a blockade of Israel. Said that it is impossible for Israel and Palestine to co-exist. Attacked Sadat for not representing Egyptian people. Denounced all African leaders and threatened to withdraw from the OAU in a fit of anger; said that he would accept South African workers in Libya.
- ⑦ 10 August 1975 in Tripoli. Meeting with ASU leaders attending cultural course
Criticized both the capitalist and the communist systems, under capitalism the people are slaves to money and under communism they are slaves to the state.
- ⑧ 28 August 1975 in Tripoli. Interview in a Lebanese newspaper.
Said there can not be a holy war against other "peoples of the book" (Christians and Jews). Called Arab Christians "our brothers." Said his form of Islam was progressive. Said that he was more Palestinian than the Palestinians themselves, that he wanted to carry on the resistance when many of them did not wish to do so.

- 9 1 September 1975 in Tripoli. Speech at 6th Anniversary of the Revolution Greeted Idi Amin and said that the Ugandan people were on the side of the Libyan people. Called the people of Guinea-Bissau fellow strugglers against colonialism. Said that the September revolution was still young. Said that Islam comes directly from God. Mentioned that any counter-coup could only be considered Fascist-oriented. Explained that he and the other coup leaders were forced to take up arms to fulfil their duty to the Libyan people. Said that the revolution was now in its transitional stage which may last for several decades; it would be the period in which the people lay the foundation for popular democratic rule. Said that the revolution can not be dominated by any one person. Promised to support the Palestinian cause fully. Said that Arab unity was both necessary and inevitable. Said that Libya would eventually discard both the public sector (which he called communist) and the private sector (which he called capitalist) and adopt a system in which all Libyans would participate. Said that he was only against the Muslim Brotherhood and the Communists when they serve foreign (non-Arab) interests.
- 10 26 September 1975 in Tripoli. Speech to delegations from the countryside Said that the people became their own masters after the 1 September revolution. Mentioned that the Libyan people have a higher standard of living since the revolution and would continue to have it even after the oil revenues go. Called for the formation of a people's congress. Told the people not to fall prey to a sick despot.
- 11 29 September 1975 in Tripoli. Statement to ARNA Said that industrial oil consuming countries should blame themselves for the rise in oil prices and that Libya was prepared to lower its oil prices if the prices of industrial products were correspondingly lowered.
- 12 2 October 1975 in Tripoli. Interview with German television Said that small countries should confront the major powers in the UN Security Council. Said that there would be no minorities in a Palestine where Muslims, Christians and Jews would co-exist peacefully and that if the Jewish people did not like it, they could return to their countries of origin. Said that socialism took account of the special conditions of each country. Said that the popular democratic experiment consisted of people ruling themselves by elections through various strata up to a 1000-member people's council. Said that Libyan-German relations could improve if Germany was not so neutral toward the cause of the Arab nation.
- 13 5 October 1975 in Tripoli. Congratulations to Sadat on Id al-Fitr Sent good wishes to Sadat and the Egyptian people.
- 14 7 October 1975 in Tripoli. 5th anniversary of the Italian evacuation Said that the United States was blinded by its possession of sophisticated weapons and therefore does not know Libya or history. Compared the United States to Italy. Said that the United States, by helping Israel in the October 1973 war, enabled Israel to cross to the west bank of the Suez Canal. Said that the United States only understands force. Said that Libya was able to expel the Italians without recourse to the United Nations. Mentioned that it was Islam that saved the Italians from extermination. Advised the people to register with the basic popular conference in order to establish the new ASU. Said that two coup attempts against him were caused by personal disagreements. Denounced tribal influences in politics. Denied that he would grant bases to the Soviets. Defended his right to give foreign aid to non-Arabs but said that Libya must be economically strong before engaging in any extensive aid program.
- 15 20 October 1975 in Tripoli. Speech at opening of ASU seminar Mentioned the role that the revolutionary forces would take in carrying out the new democratic experiment through basic popular conferences, the national conference and the popular committees.
- 16 25 October 1975 in Tripoli. Speech in front of the RCC headquarters Mentioned that the people will be armed to prevent any fascist from imposing himself on the people. Said that the Libyan people were not guinea pigs for foreigners wanting to rule them. Referred to the leaders of the aborted coups against him as fascists who wanted to destroy the progress that the people had made. Mentioned building a modern society through massive industrial and agricultural development plans. Said that anyone who attempted to rule by force of arms was a fascist. Said that the former regime completely neglected the people.

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- (17) 13 November 1975 in Tripoli. Cable to heads of states
Approved of the vote in the United Nations equating Zionism with racism. Mentioned that until recently the United Nations was like a chess board with players only from imperialistic countries but that now all this has been changed. Accused the United States of regarding the United Nations as strong only when it is under the predominance of a major power. Accused President Ford of not knowing history or else choosing to ignore it. Called for the abolition of the big power veto privilege, saying that such an abolition would be a humanitarian and historic victory.
- (18) 27 November 1975 in Tripoli. Interview with an Italian journalist
Said that Libya supports all liberation movements everywhere. Said that the solution to the Palestine problem is to have all the Palestinian people return to their homes from which they have been expelled. Said that Libya supports the Irish national victory even though Libya was not a party to the religious conflict. Said that democracy in Libya is being carried out through the popular conferences. Said that positive neutrality means neither subservience to the West nor to the East. Said that the only way to prevent the outbreak of a new war in the Middle East was for the people to be vigilant. Criticized Sadat for making too many concessions to Israel and the West although realized that Egypt was under considerable pressure. Said that before Libyan relations with Italy and/or the United Kingdom could improve, those two countries would have to correct the damage done to Libya during World War II. Hinted that he might accept an invitation to visit Italy.
- (19) 3 December 1975. Message to Idi Amin
Urged Amin not to call an OAU summit meeting on Angola as this would divide Africa.
- (20) 12 December 1975 in Algiers. Remarks on Algerian radio and television
Said that he and Boumediene were in agreement on major points.
- (21) 14 December 1975. Congratulatory cable to Sadat on Id al-Adha
Sent his greetings and best wishes to the people of Egypt.

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Greeted the PFLP/GC which recently carried out its biggest Fedayeen operation in Jerusalem. Greeted the Cape Verde people on achieving their independence. Called for the pan-Arabism of the battle. Criticized the wrong strategy and foolish diplomacy of the Arabs after the October 1973 war. Criticized Israel for refusing to withdraw and for rejecting UN resolutions. Deplored the fact that the oil consuming countries are dictating conditions to the oil producing ones. Claimed that other Arab rulers prohibited their people from talking about Arab unity. Said that disputes among Arabs over Spanish Sahara (Saguia al-Hamra) only serve imperialists. Said that Yemen unity was a mirage and that the Libya-Egypt merger was replaced (due to Sadat) by an Egypt-US merger or perhaps an Egypt-Israel merger. Said that Iranian intervention in Dhofar, Oman, is unjustified. Referred to the southern Arabian peninsula as a robe dipped in oil - if it caught fire it would not go out until it is completely consumed. Called for a meeting of all Arab political groups.

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